Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1229.] WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17, 1796. [VOLUME X.

For Boston,

The brig Neptune,

James Tower, Master,

WILL sail on Sunday next. For freight or passage apply to EDWARD STOW, Jun.

Aug. 16 § No. 76 South Front Street.

For HAMBURGH,

THE SHIP

JOHN,

ROBERT JACKSON, Master,

To sail in fifteen days,

HAVING two-thirds of her cargo engaged and ready to go on board. For freight or passage apply to the master on board at Waln's wharf, or to

John Donnaldson,

No. 24 Walnut-street.

July 28. §6cotf

The brig MARY

FOR SALE,

AND may be seen at Abiah and William Brown's wharf. She is about 800 barrels burthen, strong built, and well but-bolted, has elegant accommodations, is a good sailer, only 10 months old, and may be sent to sea immediately. Apply to

James Brown,

No. 119 South Second-street.

Who has for sale, a few puncheons high proof

Jamaica Spirits.

AND A FEW BARRELS SHAD.

Aug. 13 ¶§6

For Sale or Charter,

THE SNOW

BURTHEN about 2000 Bbls. of flour—she may be sent to sea at a small expence, her sails and rigging being in very good order—apply to

James Campbell, or

George Latimer.

April 29, §

This Day commenced Landing,

At Mifflins wharf, the cargo of the Brig Lucy and Sloop St. Jago, from St. Jago de Cuba—consisting of

White and Brown Box SUGAR.

MOLASSES, of an excellent quality.

COFFEE.

HIDES and HONEY. Also,

For Sale or Charter.

The brig LUCY,

A stout, strong vessel, will carry about 1200 barrels, and may go to sea with a very small expense.

The above will be sold for cash or approved notes.

Samuel Emery,

No. 64, south Second-street.

July 27, 1796. dtf.

For Sale,

Or for Charter to the West-Indies,

THE SHIP

CERES,

Philadelphia Built,

OF Live Oak and Red Cedar, burthen about 3500 barrels, now discharging at Latimer's wharf. This vessel is in excellent repair, well found and will bear a thorough examination, and as soon as discharged will be ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

John Vaughan.

July 28 §

To be sold by public sale,

ON Wednesday, the 7th day of September next, on the premises in Mount-Holly, Burlington county, by the Subscriber,

The Dwelling-House and Lot

Whereon it stands, having been in part occupied as a store for several years past, and in a good stand for business, together with the store-house, stable and buildings thereon erected, having two large cellars under them. Also, the shop goods and household furniture. A clear title will be given to the purchaser on payment of the money or sufficient bond therefor, and possession of the premises will be given in the said month of September.

The sale is to continue 'till the whole is disposed of. Mount Holly having become the County Town, makes this property more valuable than heretofore. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

PETER SHIRAS.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to discharge the same immediately, as he intends soon to remove out of this state. Any person having a just demand against the subscriber, is requested to produce the same for settlement. ¶§2w

Mount Holly, August 16, 1796.

WANTED,

A STORE and Cellar or Compting house and Cellar, for the Wholesale and Dry Good business. Enquire at No. 129 Arch-street.

For Sale at the above place,

500 Boxes Window Glass, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, &c

500 Cream Cheeses in the best order, imported from Holland, and entitled to drawback. Enquire of

Peter Borger,

Aug. 16 2aw3w

Just Arrived,

In the Snow Boston, James Kirkpatrick, master from Liverpool,

5000 Bushels SALT;

100 Crates QUEENS WARE; and

An Assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY;

FOR SALE

On board, at Pine-street wharf.——Apply to

James Campbell, or

George Latimer.

April 29. §

A middle-aged Woman.

WHO has been used to the care of children, and can give reference for her reputation, may hear of a place, as child's maid, by applying to the Printer.

Aug. 15 §

Apprentice wanted

TO CARVING AND GILDING.

A Youth about 14, of respectable parents and can be well recommended. None other need apply.

Enquire of the Printer. Aug. 15 3t

Landing

From on board the Nancy, William Belcher, master, from Bourdeaux, a cargo, consisting of—

360 Hhds. CHOICE CLARET,

232 Cases of 24 bottles each, Claret,

286 do. of 24 do. WHITE WINE,

BRANDY, SWEET OIL, and

1 TRUNK of RIBBONS,

For Sale by

F. Coppinger.

July 23. dtf.

Wm. HOLDERNESSE,

No. 76 High Street,

HAS received, by the latest arrivals from Europe and the East Indies, a well selected assortment of Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery and Haberdashery Goods; which he will sell, Wholesale and Retail, on the lowest terms;

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

Some fine India muslins embroidered with gold and silver

Superfine Book, Jaconet, and Mulmul ditto

Do do do do Handkerchiefs

Some extra black taffeties, lutestrings and colored Persians

Bandano Handkerchiefs

Long and short Nankeens

English Mantuas of the first quality

Damask table linen and napkins, very fine

Silk Hosiery, an elegant assortment

Thread and cotton do

Umbrellas—green silk, oil'd do. and do cloth

French cambrics, very fine

Irish Linens, do. &c. &c. June 14 §

Wanted,

A Partner with a small capital to unite in the business of a Mill and Distillery in Virginia. Inquire of the Printer. Aug. 9 §1w

A Three story BRICK HOUSE and Lot, in Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, in which Messrs. James Calbraith & Co. have for many years (and now do) carried on business.

Possession will be given in one month, or sooner.

For terms apply to WILLIAM BELL, or HECTOR CALBRAITH.

April 21. §

FOR SALE,

WINE, London particular Madeira, 4 years old, in pipes and hogsheads

Claret, genuine old, in cases

Gin, in pipes, from Holland

Earthen Ware, in crates

Basket Salt, in hogsheads

Shot, Nos. 6, 7, 1 and 9

Bar Lead, Red and white dry lead

Steel, German and Russia, in barrels

Anchors, cables, junk, bunting, tarpolin canvas,

Tin plates—An invoice Stationary, by

THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.

July 29 §

CABLES,

From 16 to 9½ inches, for sale by

Jeremiah Warder,

July 21 § No 12 north Third-street.

ELEPHANT.

This Animal is to be seen in High-Street, between the Tenth and the Eleventh-Street.

HE will positively leave Philadelphia the tenth of September, for Baltimore, in his way to Charleston, where he will winter.

ADMITTANCE Half a Dollar—quarter of a Dollar for Children

The PANORAMA, or the VIEW of the CITIES of LONDON and WESTMINSTER,

Is to be open till the 10th of September, and the subject will then be removed to Baltimore with the ELEPHANT.

ADMITTANCE for the PANORAMA, One quarter of a Dollar.

August 3. ¶

Sales of India Goods.

The Cargo of the ship Ganges, capt. Tingey, from Calcutta and Bengal,

CONSISTING OF

A Large and general assortment of Bengal and Madras COTTON and SILK GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE

A variety fine worked and plain Muslins,

Doreas, &c. Also,

A Quantity of Excellent Sugar,

In boxes and bags—and BLACK PEPPER,

For Sale by

Willings & Francis,

No. 21 Penn Street.

June 8 §

A Book-Keeper,

OR Clerk's place is wanted by a person properly qualified, and whose character will be found unexceptionable. Apply to the Printer.

Aug. 11 tf

For sale by the subscribers,

IN PENN-STREET,

130 quarter Chests fresh Hyson Tea;

100 ditto do. fresh Souchong Tea;

300 Boxes China, containing small tea setts of 42 pieces;

400 pieces Bandanoes.

Willings & Francis.

January 30 3taw.

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64 South Second street,

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery No. II, are now ready for sale, a Check Book kept for the examination of Tickets, and Prizes paid, without deduction.

The Subscriber solicits the application of the Public or any of his friends who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange, or Notes, Houses, Lands, Lotts or Merchandize of any kind, or to obtain Money on deposit of property.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN,

Late Agent for the Canal Lottery Company.

☞ Shares and Tickets in the late Newport Long Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery examined; a complete list of all the prizes having been received at this office.

June 6. w&s

Samuel Richardet,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia.

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. co

Philip Nicklin & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Souchong, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, Hyson and Imperial, Yellow Nankeens } FRESH TEAS

Bandanno Handkerchiefs of excellent quality in chests

London Market, London particular, New-York Market } MADEIRA WINE in pipes, hogsheads, & quarter casks

Teneriffe Wine in pipes and hogsheads

Sugar Candy by the Box

Sail Canvas No. 1 a 8

Lead in sheets

3 Casks of Cutlery assorted

A few chests of Manchester Goods, assorted thicksets, cords, striped Nankeens, &c.

3 Small packages of black sewing-silks

8 Tierces Virginia Snake-root.

Nails assorted in casks

July 18 mw&f

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the ship Potomack Chief, consisting of

450 Hhds. Tobacco,

chiefly from the upper warehouses on South Potomac, and of a good quality.

This ship is chartered to proceed to Falmouth and one port in Europe without the Streights and Baltick à 65s. sterling Freight and 5 per cent. primage, and will be clear to sail by the 25th inst. from Alexandria.

For terms apply to EMANUEL WALKER.

Aug. 11 tm&w

INFORMATION

IS given daily of the drawing of the WASHINGTON LOTTERY, at the Office

No. 147 Chesnut street,

between Fourth and Fifth streets. Also, where Tickets may yet be had. Aug. 15. co

☞ The Eleventh day's drawing is arrived.

To be sold,

A PLANTATION, in the town of Woodbury, county of Gloucester, and state of New-Jersey, containing about one hundred and fifty acres; a suitable proportion of which is woodland and improved meadow. A great part of the arable land is in a high state of cultivation, and very natural to the production of Red Clover. On said plantation there is a genteel two-story brick house, with four rooms on a floor, and a good dry cellar under the whole; together with a barn, corn-cribs and carriage-house. The garden is large, and contains a good collection of the best kinds of grafted and inoculated fruit trees; the orchard consists of about three hundred grafted apple-trees. Any person inclined to purchase said premises, may be informed of the terms by applying to

Andrew Hunter.

July 29 F

Assheton and James Humphreys,

CONVEYANCERS,

HAVE removed their office to No. 61, Walnut-street, next door but two to the corner of Dock-street, where all INSTRUMENTS IN WRITING are drawn at a moderate charge, with care, accuracy and dispatch.—They likewise buy and sell Real Estates upon commissions, and procure Money upon Loan on good security.—The business of an ATTORNEY AT LAW and NOTARY PUBLIC is also transacted at the said office as usual by ASSHETON HUMPHREYS.

N. B. Good Notes discounted.

July 5. co6w

For Sale,

A Valuable Grist and Saw Mill,

IN New Jersey, near the Forks of Little Egg-Harbour. The Grist Mill is sixty by forty feet, two water wheels, and calculated for four run of Stones, with screen, fans and boulting-cloths, &c. The Saw-Mill has two saws, and capable of cutting five to 6 100 thousand feet of Boards per year. A valuable piece of Cedar Swamp, within a mile and a half of the Mill, and within three quarters of a mile of a Landing The Lumber, &c. may be taken by water from the mill tail.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Several Valuable Tracts of Land,

In Pennsylvania, for all of which payment will be received in the notes of Messrs Morris and Nicholson, or in Cash.

For further information apply to the Printer.

May 17. 2aw

Plans of the city of Philadelphia,

Including the NORTHERN LIBERTIES and district of SOUTHWARK;

Published, and sold by

BENJAMIN DAVIES,

No. 68, High street,

(Price one dollar.)

THIS plan is 26 inches square, and has been engraved by one of the first artists in the city, from a late and accurate survey. Purchasers are entitled to a pamphlet with each plan, giving "some account of the city, its population, trade, government, &c.

July 19 tu & f tf

GEORGE DOBSON,

BEGS leave to inform the Store-Keepers in Town and Country, that he has removed from Market-Street to

No. 25, fouth Third-street,

where he is opening a Large and Elegant Assortment of the undermentioned articles—viz.

Superfine London Cloths and Kerseymeres,

Yorkshire second Do. Do.

Elastic do. do.

Mix'd and Blue Coatings

Flannells, &c.

Manchester Printed Callicoes,

London Chintz ditto,

Blue and ditto Furnitures,

India ditto,

Long Cloths, Coffaes, Baftas, Battillas & Conjevrems,

4-4 9-8 5-4 & 6-4 Superfine India Book Muslins,

4-4 and 9-8 India Book Handkerchiefs,

4-4 and 9-8 Scotch ditto,

4-4 & 6-4 plain do. Muslins,

4-4 & 6-4 British Jaconets,

6-4 British Checks and Stripes,

4-4 India do. do. do.

4-4 ditto Chilloes, Madras Handkerchiefs. &c.

A large assortment of figur'd and plain Muslinets,

Quiltings, Dimities, and Striped Nankeens,

Fancy Waistcoatings,

Ginghams of the first Quality, subject to Drawback,

India Nankeens,

Men's White and coloured Silk Stockings.

May 9 §2w&tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away this morning from the Subscriber, living in the county of Monmouth, New-Jersey, a remarkably black Negro Man, named BEN—about 40 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, stout made, bald on the crown of his head; had on and took with him a grey homespun coating coat and jacket, a brown cloth coat, with a black collar, homespun tow shirts and trowsers, with other shirts and small cloaths which cannot be enumerated. He is a complaisant, artful and deceitful fellow.

Whoever will take up and secure the said Runaway, so that his owner may him again, shall have the above reward, if brought home.

July 28—Aug. 1 §2w

For Sale,

A LARGE ELEGANT AND WELL FINISHED

Three-story Brick House,

(The late residence of General Walter Stewart)

WITH a LOT of GROUND thereunto belonging, the west side of Third-street, near Union-street containing in front 32 feet, and in depth 100 feet, to an alley leading into Union-street. The house is 32 feet front and 50 feet deep; the several rooms contained in it are large, commodious, and completely finished; the two first stories are each 13 feet high; there are 20 mahogany doors in the house; a geometrical staircase, with mahogany rails and a good sky-light. The kitchen is in the cellar, which is spacious and convenient, and finished with an oven, stew-holes and pantries, a servants' hall and large wine-cellar adjoining the kitchen, in front of which is an area in which there is a pump. The yard is vaulted. Communicating with the said building is a neat three-story brick house, on the north side of Union-street, containing 30 feet front by 20 feet deep; the lower part of which is at present occupied as a compting-house, and the upper part divided into well-finished large chambers. This house may at a small expense be converted into a convenient dwelling: The street door is very handsome, and the front and back have Venetian window-shutters. Adjoining the last house, upon the lot belonging to the first, are erected bathing-rooms, &c. There are likewise very good coach-house and stables finished equal (or nearly so) with any in the city, on a lot containing on Union street 30 feet, and in depth on the west side of said alley 52 feet. There are good cellars under the whole of the buildings, and a wine room over part of the stable, with a hay-loft over the remainder. For further particulars enquire of

EDWARD BONSALL & Co.

At their Office No. 64 Dock-street, between Walnut & Pear co streets.

6th month 24th, 1796

Just Published,

BY THOMAS DOBSON,

At the Stone House, No. 51 South Second Street,

neatly printed in one volume quarto, price six dollars the fine paper, or five dollars the common:

The Four Gospels,

TRANLATED FROM THE GREEK;

With preliminary Dissertations, and Notes critical and explanatory.

By GEORGE CAMPBELL, D. D. F. R. S. &c. Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

*** The character of the author, for acuteness and erudition has been established by his essay on miracles in answer to David Hume," the greatest masterpiece of the kind ever published, and by his "Philosophy of Rhetoric," and to the merit of the present work, the result of nearly forty years study and application, and the substance of his course of lectures in his official capacity, the reviewers have given ample testimony, but their account, however honorable to the work, is too long for a place in this advertisement, the work however is now presented in an American edition at not more than half the price of the London copy.

July 20. 4w2w

Landing,

From on board the Schooner Expedition,

St. Croix Rum & Sugar,

For Sale by F. COPPINGER,

Aug. 11 § 221 South Front-street.

Spanish Treaty Ratified.

THIS DAY, Published by J. ORMROD, No. 41, CHESNUT-STREET, in a handsome pamhlet.

(PRICE 12 and 1-2 CENTS.)

A TREATY of FRIENDSHIP, LIMITS & NAVIGATION,

BETWEEN the United States of America, and his Catholic Majesty—with the President's Proclamation announcing its ratification.

ORMROD has lately Published the British and Algerine Treaties, which match in size with the above.

Also, Burke's celebrated letter to the Duke of Bedford, and Wharton's answer to Priestley

August 13. 4t§mw&sf.

To be disposed of,

THE time of a healthy NEGRO WOMAN, who has between four and five years to serve: She can be recommended for her sobriety and honesty. For particulars enquire at No. 132, Chesnut-street.

August 3. 2awtf.

From the Farmer's Weekly Museum.

"Do thyself no harm."

OF all injunctions, this appears at first sight, the most unnecessary. One would suppose that the selfishness of our nature would be a sufficient pledge for abstaining from injury to ourselves. Yet, strange to tell, although we are persecuted with a thousand misfortunes from without, we are still so in love with pain, that we strive eagerly and assiduously to harm ourselves, and invite the vulture and viper vices to their prey.

Paul used the cautionary language of my text, to the alarmed goaler at Philippi, and I am surprized, that when the apostle was no longer in durance, and writing coolly in his closet, admonitory letters to the Romans, Corinthians and others, that he did not repeat his injuction. Few but what would have profited of such a lesson. For nine times out of ten, even in this unlucky world, men suffer more from their own, than others *harms*. The first class of injuries beget a bitterer remorse too, than the second. When lightning scathes the oak of our forest, or hailstones beat the harvest into dust: when mildew taints the fields, or tempest unroofs habitation; when pestilence discharges the volley of death at our persons, or scandal, arrows of poison at our fame, in all these cases men sooth themselves with the remembrance that such things are inevitable. But when mischief is of our own seeking, we are then doubly tortured on the rack of repentance. I am sorry that so shrewd a remarker as STERNE,, should have asserted that "a shattered fortune and a shattered fame are but light afflictions, if we have the *satisfaction* of *shattering* them ourselves." These were careless words dropt from the pen of an ingenious author, in the moment when a sparkling parodox beguiled him from truth and reason. The man, who beholds his health, his fortune, or his virtue prostrate, and knows that he was the author of the *mighty ruin*, suffers greater punishment, than Sicilian tyrants ever invented, or the walls of the Bastile ever beheld.

How many infatuated mortals employ life in devising schemes which must inevitably terminate in misery to themselves. Men would resent keenly if their *neighbour* should wrong them, even in the merest trifles, but ourown evil affections are often more pernicious than the secret wishes, or the open assault of a vengeful foe.

Addison, in one of his Spectators, a work which for pure morality, may rival the sermons of an Archbishop; Addison, who ought to have been a prelate, rather than a politician, tells us that when he beholds a luxurious banquet spread, he thinks he can discern Fever and Gout skulking among the dishes.

Thus the toper's bottles, the sharper's cards, and the worldling's plans, I have thought were so many javelins and swords, which men lifted against their own existence. I believe that no one will say that my morality is impracticably rigid, but still I must think though wine and play and wealth in moderation are innocent, yet I must forbid their incessant pursuit, for I wish that the world would *do itself no harm.*

The LAY PREACHER.

AUGUSTA, July 28.

[*The following* PROTEST *of the State Commissioners, and the* ANSWER *of the Federal Commissioners, by letter to the Executive of Georgia, cannot but be interesting to our readers.*]

—

Colerain, 20th June, 1796.

WE the undersigned Commissioners of the state of Georgia, appointed on the part of the state, to attend a treaty with the Creek Indians, now held at this place under the authority of the United States, in pursuance of the trust reposed in us, think it our indispensable duty, which we owe to our country, to protest, and we do hereby PROTEST against the Commissioners of the United States, and their superintendant of Indian affairs, for certain proceedings affecting the object of the state of Georgia, the relinquishment of the Indian claims to certain lands contemplated in an act of this state, entitled "an act for appropriating part of the unlocated territory of this state, for payment of the late state troops, and for other purposes therein mentioned," passed the 28th December, 1794, as the causes of the failure thereof, as follows:

First. We protest against certain regulations of the Commissioners of the United States, signed Benjamin Hawkins and George Clymer, posted up at the gate of the garrison of Colerain, and dated the 26th day of May last, and which regulations are in the words following, to wit.—"The Commissioners for holding a treaty with the Creek "Nation of Indians, in order to prevent quarrels, "improper behaviour or mal-practice during the "negociation, have judged it proper, in virtue of "the powers and authority vested in them, to "make the following regulations."

1st. The Indians are to be encamped on the river bank, above the garrison, convenient to the spring and river.

2d. The Superintendant is to fix his residence within the Indian encampment.

3d. No citizen of the United States is to be permitted to encamp with, or near the Indians, except such as are under the direction of the superintendant.

4th. No citizen is to be permitted to enter the Indian camp in arms.

5th. No citizen is to visit the Indians, or hold any conversation with them, except with a permit from the Commissioners of the United States, or either of them.

6th. No citizen is to be in arms in the garrison or neighbourhood of it, and on the arrival of any visitor who may travel with arms, they are to be informed of this order, and requested to conform th reto.

7th. No citizen to be permitted to sell, or furnish by gift, spirituous liquors to the Indians, or to have any commercial traffic with them.

8th. These regulations are to be posted up at the two gates of the garrison, and at the residence of the superintendant."

By which regulations the commissioners of the state have been debarred from conciliating the affections of the Indians, and consequently effecting the object of their mission—the civil and actual jurisdictional rights of the state have been infringed, and her consequence in the eyes of the Indians, much lessened, who will be taught by the conduct we have experienced, being liable to stoppage by the centinels, without passports from the Federal Commissioners, on our own ground, and within the actual limits of the sovereignty of Georgia, from entering their encampment, that the citizens of the state, however high their commission, are inferior in consequence and rights to themselves, and may be insulted with impunity.—

Secondly. We protest against the manner of conducting the said treaty: The same being ordered by the President to be at Colerain, and to be conducted in a fair, open and honorable manner, and so the talk or invitation of the President, and the talk of Georgia were given, in a square or bower, erected in the garrison for that purpose, since which, without any known reason to the Commissioners of the state, the place has been altered to Muscoghe, the residence of the superintendant, where the talk of the Indians, in answer to the talk delivered by us was manufactured, and where the Commissioners of Georgia, owing to the regulations before protested against, had no access.—The said pretended answer or talk of the Indians not being delivered in the usual open manner in the square, face to face, before the Commissioners of Georgia and the United States, but penned in the camps of certain Agents or Interpreters, under the command of the superintendant, and transmitted, not directly, but through the channel of the Commissioners of the United States to us, without being certified by them, or by any attesting witnesses, Chief, Agent, or Interpreter. And for this also, that in attempting to attend one of the conferences, to which the Commissioners of the United States had invited the Commissioners of Georgia, we were insulted by the stoppage of our Secretary by the centinel of the garrison picket; and he having our papers we were compelled to return, in obedience to the regulations before-mentioned.

We first [illegible] *the Commissioners* for not permitting us to propose questions, or deliver sentiments, during the negociation, on the subject of our partieular mission, without being under their controul, and overruling arbitrary interference.

We further protest against the said Commissioners, for evasive conduct towards the state and her Commissioners, in offering their services to procure the land at one period, and openly declaring at another; in open council, that it was not the wish of the Commissioners of the United States that the Creeks should part with the lands without their own desire.

Thirdly. We protest against the superindant of Indian affairs for not counteracting certain reports introduced into the Creek Nation, that the Georgia militia were to encounter the Indians in this place, and certain talks sent there persuading the Indians not to relinquish their claims, to the lands contemplated to be purchased by the state, in the invitation of the President and the act mentioned aforesaid.

Fourthly. We protest against the time and place appointed for holding the treaty, both of which we understand were recommended by the superintendant of Indian affairs, on account of the scarcity of provisions at such a season, and the poverty of the surrounding country—The supplies of the former swelling the expence to an enormous amount, and the latter being, altho' the property of the superintendant, inconveniently situated in every respect, but more particularly for our fellow-citizens to attend who have suffered from Indian depredations.

Fifthly. We protest against any cession of land, within the territorial limits of the state of Georgia by the Creek Indians, to the United States, whether for the purpose of posts, trading houses, or otherwise, without the consent of the State of Georgia, as contrary to the 8th section of the first article of the United States Constitution which declares, "the Congress shall "have power to exercise exclusive legislation in all "cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding "ten miles square) as may by cession of particular "states, and the acceptance of Congress become the "seat of government of the United States; and to "exercise like authority over all places purchased by "the consent of the legislature of the state, in which "the same shall be for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings." Such cession for trading houses and garrisons being now applied for by the Commissioners of the United States, with land adjacent for stock, and to raise corn within the territorial limits of the state of Georgia, and which at a future day may militate with the rights of the state, and be pronounced binding on her, being now to be concluded on at a public treaty, and perhaps may be ratified by the treaty making power of the United States.

Sixthly. We protest against the decision of the Commissioners of the United States, given in council to the Chief of the Creek Nation, that the treaties of Augusta, Galphinton and Shoulderbone, held in the years 1793, 1795, and 1796, whilst Georgia was a free, sovereign and independent state, unconnected with the treaty making power of the United States under the present constitution, were invalid, and of course that the cession of the Tallesee country was void.

There was no federal compact against such cession or treaty, between individual states and Indian tribes at the time it was made, and if the United States have a right to take a retrospective view and lop off cessions of part of a state, made before their authority existed, the United States may make different cessions, until they lop off a whole state, and if one state they may several states, the whole having been formed by cessions at different periods, a melancholy prospect, and more melancholy tie to the union, for the frontier state of Georgia.

We further protest against the construction of the said Commissioners, as to the property the Indians are made liable for, under the said treaty of New-York, which construction confines the demand for property plundered from our citizens, to a very humble limit, even as respects negroes, the only article agreeable to their construction contemplated thereby.

Seventhly, and lastly. We therefore protest against the payment or liability of payment, of any share of the enormous and unnecessary expence attending the present treaty, by the state of Georgia, which so far from being conducted in a fair, open and honorable manner, the answer of the Indians one party thereunto, if so it can be called, has been dictated to them in secret council by undue influence, and cannot be considered their answer, and for that the state of Georgia has not had a fair and open opportunity to contract for the lands, the plea of the chiefs, openly declared by Aleck Cornels and the Bird Tail King, their speakers, now being, that the refusal to giving up the land was fully determined on in the nation, and that the chiefs came instructed to abide by that determination, which if true is a fraud on the state, and a trick unworthy the dignity and honor of the United States, transacted through their superintendant to fling one half the expence of a treaty to serve their own purposes, on an individual state, which could possibly reap no benefit thereby; and we do in consequence protest against any payment or liability of payment by the state of Georgia as aforesaid for or on account of the same, unless it may be such necessaries as the commissioners of Georgia or their guard or household may have drawn, and for which only the state ought to be accountable.

JAMES HENDRICKS,
JAMES JACKSON,
JAMES SIMMS, } Com'rs.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

THOMAS ROBERTSON, Sec'ry.

—

SIR, *Colerain, July 1, 1796.*

THE day before the Commissioners on the part of Georgia left us, they sent us a paper, purporting to be a protest against certain proceedings had in relation to the wishes of the state of Georgia, to acquire certain lands from the Creeks, at the treaty concluded on the 29th ult. at this place.

We read it with that attention due to men in their situation, and we can attest, extravagant as the protest is, that it is of a piece with their whole conduct during their residence at this place. The best answer to it probably would be drawn from the paper itself, by every reflecting mind, after a candid perusal of its contents. We feel, notwithstanding, a desire to remove some impressions, which are intended to be produced by it; and this is the object we have in giving your Excellency the trouble of reading our comment. It would be sufficient for us to refer you to our letter of this date, the facts therein being incontrovertible, all the expressions in the protest would [illegible] their just weight, and no more. But we must enter somewhat into detail. Your commissioners, frequently speaking of over-ruling and arbitrary conduct, forget that it is only applicable to themselves. —It may be necessary to observe, that they have altogether mistaken the nature of their authority, and have assumed a high diplomatic character.—This we must suppose, or otherwise, that they had willingly slighted the terms and conditions of their appointment. Such high, self created pretensions not being yielded to on our part, is, no doubt, the real ground of the discontent apparent throughout the whole of their performance.

The regulations mentioned under the first head, are literally in conformity to instructions, suggested, we can conceive, by the experience of the past; and conform exactly to our sense of right. We were surprised that the commissioners of Georgia did not themselves discover a special interest in the observance of some such regulations, considering their tendency to obviate some of the difficulties lying in the way of their own object, had it been attainable at this treaty, as they were aware of the jealousies of the Creeks in all things relating to this state.

The comment on these reguletions in the protest, we do not pretend to understand.

The second; in answer to this, which we hope, (though against appearance) not to be designedly misrepresented, we have to state, that the commissioners of the United States did, on the 17th of June, and the commissioners of Georgia on the 18th, address the chiefs at the square of negociation in the garrison; that after the latter address, the commissioners of the United States said to the Indians—"You have this day heard the talk of our brothers, the beloved men of Georgia. It is a long one, and contains many things. We request you will allow yourselves sufficient time to consider upon it. That you will consider upon the subject with as much coolness and deliberation, as if you were within your own square or your own councils in your nation. You are in perfect safety at this place. You may choose your ground for deliberation, and shall then be secure from all interruption." The chiefs, after consultations, applied to Mr. Hawkins, and requested that he would have them furnished with a copy of the talk delivered them by the commissioners of Georgia, and all other papers referred to in it; they wished to have them in their own councils, that they might understand every part, before they made up their minds to reply. Mr. Hawkins applied to Mr. Simms, and Col. Hendricks, who promised them in half an hour.

June 19. This day the Indians applied for the papers promised them yesterday, and we wrote to the commissioners of Georgia. "The Indians have requested us to furnish them with a copy of the talk you addressed to them yesterday, that they may be able to examine it leisurely in their councils. We have promised it to them, and we have to request of you to furnish us an authentic copy of the speech, together with the papers referred to therein, which were shewn and explained to the Indians."

Mr. Robertson, the secretary to the commissioners, called on us and delivered the talk, certified to be a true copy, and extracts from some of the papers alluded to. He said the paper containing the claims against the Indians, was an original; that it would take three days to copy; that the commissioners did not like to trust it in the camp; but they would shew it to us, if we were desirous of perusing it. We requested that we might have the examination of it at our lodgings.

June 20. The Indians sp nt this day in council in a *square* which *they prepared for that purpose in their own encampment.* They requested that three of the interpreters should attend them, and named Timothy Barnard, Alex. Cornels, and James Burges. They were ordered accordingly.

The result of this consultation being delivered to us, we gave it to the commissioners of Georgia.

June 23. Extract from a note to the commissioners of Georgia:

The commissioners of the United States expect to see the Indians this morning, at their square in the Indian encampment, at the *request of the Indians*, and they will call on the commissioners of Georgia to accompany them.

June 24. One of the commissioners of the United States requested captain Eaton to wait on the commissioners of Georgia; and conduct them to the Indian square of negociation.

Extract from a letter of the commissioners of Georgia relative to the stoppage of their secretary:

"A circumstance grating to our feelings, &c. which we are sorry for; as Capt. Tinsley has been so polite as to wait on us, to assure us it was contrary to orders." "Altho' we are of opinion with Capt. Tinsley, and thank him for his attention; we cannot forbear to express," &c.

The commissioners of Georgia attended, and the council opened.

The commissioners of the United States by Mr Hawkins—

Representatives of the Creek land, this paper which I now shew you, is the paper you sent us, in answer to the beloved men of Georgia. We have shewn it to them, you are now together face to face; I shall read it to you, that you may know whether it is your talk, and your determination.

The talk was read paragraph by paragraph, and interpreted. The commissioners enjoined it on all the interpreters to be particular, as they were on oath, and then put a question to the chiefs.

Q. Is this the talk which you made in council, and sent to the beloved men, commissioners of Georgia?

A. Yes; it is the very words we spoke.

Q. By the commissioners of Georgia.

Why did you not say this face to face to us, in the square, when we spoke to you?

A. The chiefs would give no other reason, than that they chose first to sit down together in council with their interpreters, and reduce their talk to writing. But that they were ready to give it verbally when digested at any time, and in the square, face to face; if the commissioners choose they should do so.

Q. *By the commissioners of Georgia.*

Is this your usual custom, to carry on talks in writing; or do you always give them from the voice in the public square?

A. There are no rules reduced to system; when they talk among themselves, it is usual to talk face to face, and to send beads to assist the memory. But as we had, in this instance, a talk to deliver to white people, and having our linguisters all present, we chose to send our answer in writing.

As to the charge of evasive conduct, we might rely on the conclusion of the charge, for an acquittal although perhaps [illegible] intended. We did offer our services and continued them; but we had no wish, that the Creeks should part with their lands *without their own consent.* By the manner of stating this charge, one would suppose the gentlemen of Georgia had such a wish. We told the commissioners of Georgia we were instructed, had the means, and were disposed to further the objects of their mission. We did at one time, expect they would come forward and make a serious offer; and that we, with the funds at our discretion, should be able to obtain the object they had in view, by demonstrating to the Creeks, that the sum was an equivalent for the lands, and as this accommodation might have a tendency to remove all misunderstanding between the parties, that it would be for their interest to part with them.

Third and fourth. We refer to the superintendant to answer for himself.

Fifth. Needs no comment.

Sixth. This is unintelligible to us. The commissioners of the United States are of opinion, that, under the old confederation, the authority to make treaties was vested in Congress; and as to the construction relative to the treaty of New-York, we gave the words of the treaty, and the same are again inserted in the treaty we have recently concluded.

The gentleman commissioners set out with an assumption of power unwarranted, and close their mission in like form. Being unwilling to pay a debt contracted at the request of the state, they protest against the payment or liability of payment of the state of Georgia. They charge, that "the answer of the Indians, one party thereunto, if so it can be called, has been dictated to them in secret council by undue influence." This the gentlemen in the same sentence deny themselves. They say, "the plea of the chiefs, openly declared by Aleck Cornels and the Bird Tail King, their speaker, now being that the refusal to giving up the lands was *fully determined* on in the nation, and that the chiefs came instructed to abide by that determination."

To this declaration we may add from our diary of the 25th, the following:

"The commissioners then took a retrospective view of what had been said, recapitulated the most material parts and concluded, we hope you will think seriously on these things, we have come a great way to settle your difficulties, and we wish you would to-morrow come and sit down in temper and talk over your affairs with the beloved men of Georgia. We will hear you, and arbitrate between you. Your great father has sent us here for that purpose."

FUSATCHEE MICO replied,

WE do not know what more can be said to the commissioners of Georgia. We have given a decided answer to the requisition for land. If Georgia has any other business to introduce, let them mention it, that we may know what business will come before us. If were to talk again, it would be the same thing over again. The talk already given is the determined voice of the whole representation, and not one of them can be dissuaded from his determination—Any proposition on the subject of land, will meet the same answer; therefore this subject is done with, and I cannot see the propriety of further conference. I have already told you that our lands were so contracted, that we hardly have ground to hunt upon; and that the nation would not agree, at all, to part with any more land."

We deem it unnecessary to say any more on this subject, but to conclude, that it is remarkable, throughout the protest, that every sentence is at war with some other, and the conclusions drawn, always destroy the premises.

With our best wishes for the prosperity of Georgia, we have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's obedient servants,
(Signed)

BENJAMIN HAWKINS,
GEORGE CLYMER,
ANDREW PICKENS.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR of Georgia.

CONTINUATION OF

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, June 7.

The following extraordinary circumstance is reported to have recently occurred at Anghrim, on the borders of the county of Wexford, in Ireland: A young woman employed in the field fell asleep, and as she lay on the grass, an asp crept down her throat; on awaking she became very sick, and for some time continued very ill, with all the symptoms of a rapid decay: a surgeon was at length applied to, and on communicating to him these circumstances, he gave her medicine, and ordered that she should be suspended from the cieling, with her head down, as long as she could bear to remain in that position; the consequence was, the reptile, of a greenish yellow colour, about four inches long, and one and a half in circumference, came from her mouth, attended by *eleven young ones*. The young woman is now perfectly recovered.

June 8.

Capt. Haley, of the Hope, arrived in the Downs on the 23d of May, in lat 46. 11. long. 12. 30, saw seven line of battle ships, a frigate and a cutter brig steering about W. S. W. the cutter brig lying to windward, burning and destroying several vessels, one of which blew up a league or two ahead of us; by the explosion I supposed her to be loadened with gun-powder. In lat. 40, 30, long. 8. was boarded by a lugger privateer of 18 guns, who examined our papers (American) and suffered us to pass. From the number of Englishmen on board they must have taken a great many prizes.

Received at Charleston, by the Federalist, capt. Pratt.

LONDON, June 9.

We are now enabled to state some particulars respecting the disagreeable news from India. We are not yet in possession of the detail, although we have received the Madras Gazettes down to the 9th of January last, which probably may be precluded from publishing any such news.

According to private letters received from a gentleman high in the company's service in India, we learn, that the 25th battalion of Sepoys, commanded by Capt. Grant, having been ordered to Batavia, the troops refused to embark; on which the governor-general and council ordered this corps to be disbanded. The troops refused to deliver up their arms; the 29th battalion of Sepoys was ordered against them, and at length fired on them, by which several men were killed.

Some days after, four other battalions of native troops were ordered to Ganjam, on the coast, but refused to proceed, until the 20th battalion was punished for having fired on their companions. The native troops remained in this state of mutiny when the latest accounts left Bengal; and it is even reported, that the governor had ordered all the artillery from Dum-Dum (not far distant from Calcutta, and where a great quantity of ordnance is usually kept) into the fort of Calcutta, as a place of safety. But we cannot vouch for the truth of this latter intelligence.

Private advices from India also mention, that several of the British officers of the company's establishment were in a state of mutiny; that an officer of high rank acts as their president, and that they have a regular chain of correspondence throughout India. We shall be very happy to be enabled to contradict these rumors, which are truly alarming, but there is some consolation in knowing, that the ship which carried out the regulations of our government, for placing the company's officers on the same footing as the king's, was seen going up the Bengal river, as the Major Pinckney (American ship) was coming away.

June 10.

The funds, on account of the supposed termination of the armistice on the Rhine, of which we entertain no doubt, continue to suffer a daily depression. Some bargains were yesterday done at one time so low as 60 for the consols in July; and the India stock fell to 195, some odds.

CORSICA.

The Insurgents, by the activity of Sir Gilbert Elliot, have been completely subdued.

The rumors of an engagement on the Rhine, in which the Austrians are said to have been defeated, have greatly contributed to affect the interest of the stockholders; but there is no authority for the defeat which had been so industriously circulated; and we hope, that the next news from the continent will present a very different aspect of affairs.

Philadelphia,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17.

STOCKS.

Six per Cent.	17/7
Three per Cent.	10/7
4½ per Cent. — none for sale.	14/
5½ per Cent.	16.6
Deferred Six per Cent.	13/6 to 7
BANK United States,	24 pr. cent.
—— Pennsylvania,	30
—— North America,	46
Insurance Comp. North-America,	40 per cent. adv.
—— Pennsylvania,	5 per cent.
EXCHANGE, at 60 days,	165 to 166 2-3

[We take pleasure in publishing the following Decree of the Crown of Portugal, transmitted by a commercial house in Lisbon, to their correspondents in this city, in a letter dated the 7th of June last, and congratulate our merchants on the advantages which are likely to result to the United States, from the establishment of a free trade with the port of Lisbon.] *Daily Adv.*

"I AM pleased to establish Lisbon a free port, from the 1st January, 1797, for which purpose I have appointed the ware-houses and fort of Janqueira with the adjacent grounds to make therein the necessary accommodations, for the receiving and depositing all merchandizes and goods whatsoever (excepting for the present sugar and tobacco) as well from foreign ports as from the national ports on the other side of the Cape-of-Good-Hope: and such goods, having lawful entry, may, at the will of the proprietors, be dispatched for the consumption of the kingdom, on paying the competent duties, or may be exported to foreign ports, and to national ports on the other side of the Cape-of-Good-Hope, on paying in benefit of my royal treasury, and under the title of protection and deposit one per cent. of their value according to their invoices, signed and sworn by the masters of vessels or their consignees; and there shall be free liberty for all ships to come in and sail again with their cargoes on observing the established forms: and I hereby suppress all duties, and revoke all dispositions, which oppose and confine the liberty & freedom which constitute the advantage of the present establishment.

"In order to animate and promote an abundance and concurrence of grain of the first necessity, I am pleased to declare that every quality of grain and provisions which are free from duties on entry, not only shall enjoy the privilege of exportation, but shall be free from the aforesaid duty, on making the proper entries at the respective boards.

"In case the Crown of Portugal should enter into a war (which God forbid) with any power whose subjects have property in the said free port, without exception of grain or provisions, there shall not be made on it any arrest, embargo, sequester or reprisal; on the contrary, it shall be as free and secure as if it were in their own houses, and they may dispose of the same as they may judge convenient."

The letter inclosing the above, says "it is imagined that the restrictions on sugar and tobacco will be removed."

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW YORK, August 16.

There were 16 arrivals at this port yesterday.

The Sarah, from Barcelona, ought to have given us something new, but nothing has been obtained.

Translated for the Argus

Continual Victories on the Rhine.

A passenger in the Dispatch, capt. Dodsworth, from Bourdeaux, has politely handed in the "*Courrier Republicain*", of June 19 and 20, printed at Paris, from which we have hastily translated the following

LATE AND IMPORTANT ARTICLES.

PARIS, 29 Prairial, June 18

It is generally reported in the Council of 500, that a courier is arrived who in the name of the Emperor requests an *ARMISTICE*, and proposes that several important places, such as MENTZ shall be held as pledges during the negociations.

It is further added, that the principal difficulties were obviated this night, and that the *PRELIMINARY OF PEACE* is signed between the Directory and the Envoys of the Cabinet of Vienna at Paris.

MUNSTER, (Maynfeld) June 7.

Bulletin of the Armies of the Sambre and Meuse, of Prairial 19, June 7.

The principal part of the division under general Le Fevre has *passed the LAHN*, the remainder is upon the right bank, with that of gen. Colaud, as well as almost all that of gen. Grenier.

Gen Bonnard, with part of this last division, and other troops, forming a body of 7 to 8000 men, will this night encircle *Ehrenbreitstein*, which he is going to blockade.

Gen. Championnet this night passes the Rhine at the mouth of the river Lahn, with his division; by which means, besides the troops employed before Ehrenbreitstein, there will be to-morrow on the other side of the Rhine, 50,000 men, ready to act.

The divisions of general Marceau, Poncet, and Bernardot, continue to occupy the Hundsdruck; they keep in check the army of prince Charles, which it is said has just sent considerable reinforcements to that commanded by prince Wirtemburg, *which is ENTIRELY ROUTED.* The head quarters of the division of Hundsdruck are advanced.

A considerable body of Austrians have retreated to Kirn and have taken a very advantageous position; but they are absolutely cut off from the rest of the Austrian army, with which they can have no further communication. They are so far surrounded that they will soon be obliged to *lay down their arms* for want of succours and provisions.

Gen. Ernouf, who arrives from Nieuwied, returns tomorrow (June 8) to establish himself. In the affair near Nieuwied. I informed you that he took from the enemy 4 pieces; I was mistaken, for there were 12; besides this we have found in the magazines which have fallen in our hands 13,000 quintals of flour, 300,000 bundles of hay, and 30,000 bushels of oats.

BONN, June 9.

General Bonnard, who has the command of the blockade of Ehrenbreitstein, received counter orders the moment he arrived at Huningue.

The design of his expedition was, to seize upon all the enemy's posts on the banks of the Rhine, and he has fulfilled it with as much presence as bravery. He now returns to his cantonments in the environs of Bonn and Cologne, while the two battalions which he commanded have joined the division of Grenier near Ehrenbreitstein..

June 10.

We are informed, that head-quarters are to be transferred to Neuwied.

We have taken at Neuwied a very considerable magazine of forage; *another* of every kind of provisions at Hackenbourg—a *third* of flour at Montaubauer; in short, a *fourth* and the best furnished of the whole, at Limburg.

This moment the news arrives, that the army of the Rhine and Moselle has begun its operation with no less vigour than that of the Sambre and Meuse, and that it had advanced as far as the heigths of Frakenthal.

JARDIN, Editor.

PARIS, June 20.

The council of 500 waited yesterday for the message from the Directory, which was expected would have announced peace with the Emperor. The message did not come; but this expectation was not without cause. Every thing induces us to believe, that we shall not long be mistaken.

By the schooner Dispatch, Capt. Dodsworth, in 48 days from Bordeaux, we have received Paris papers to the 6th June, four days later than before received. They contain no articles of great importance.

We have translated a few articles, having received papers at a late hour.

The Austrian accounts of the actions on the Rhine, are among the most material.

The army of Gen. Kleber is advanced as far as Lahn. It is said that Ehrenbreitstein is already blockaded.

From the Gazette Francaise—13th and 16th June, 1796.

Translated for the DAILY ADVERTISER.

Extract of a letter from the Head-Quarters of the Archduke Charles, at Mayence, the sixth of June.

"The battles which were fought yesterday and the day before, in the environs of Lanterick, a strong town about eight leagues from Deux Pont, will, form an epoch in the annals of warfare, on account of the bravery and obstinacy displayed by our troops.

General Jourdan attacked us upon our centre with a boldness which seemed to assure him victory. Our troops repulsed him twice with considerable loss; he returned a third time to the charge and with such impetuousity, that our troops, in spite of their firm resistance were obliged to retreat; this they effected with good order to Oppenheim, Winwaller, and Mayence in order to preserve a communication with Field Marshal Count Wurmser.

We learn at this moment, that the centre of his army has been attacked by three strong columns of the French, who have marched from the valley of Ruperstweiller and Anweiller, commanded by Gen. Moreau, in person; but as the principal position of Kaiserlautern, eight leagues from Worms, defended by the brave General Merzaros, appears impregnable, we believe they will not there have the same success.

The number of prisoners and wounded which arrive here, prove, that in the affairs of the 4th and 5th, the loss has been considerable on both sides. By the first opportunity you shall have the details.

The French not content with having made themselves masters of Lautern, Messenheim, Creutsnach, Gemmersheim & Simmerem, a strong city upon the Hunnedsruck, about 5 leagues from Ehrenbreitstein and the surrounding positions have advanced by a forced march, and give out that they will again surround our city."

BONN, June 6.

"As I informed you yesterday the French have made themselves masters of Aldenkirchen, and the formidable intrenchments which the Austrians had erected on the heights. They were attacked the 4th of June by the divisionary General Colaud.—The enemy fought with the greatest obstinacy, and the victory was disputed from nine in the morning till one in the afternoon. In the mean time the Prince de Wurtemburg had sent an officer of the hussars with orders to abandon that position, but the officer and dispatches fell into the hands of the French. The enemy fought in constant expectation of receiving a reinforcement, till they found themselves surrounded by the republican troops, then they attempted to open themselves a passage, and twice they were repulsed with immense slaughter—they finally surrendered after having seen a vast number of their comrades fall. Among the slain are a lieutenant colonel and two captains. Yesterday afternoon there arrived here near two thousand prisoners, among them are 39 officers, the most of them of the regiment of Jordes. The Colonel of that regiment is expected to arrive to day with the rest of the prisoners.

COLOGNE, 18th Prairial.

A courier arrived this morning informs us, that the left wing of the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, pursued its victorious march to the right bank of the Rhine. The following is the official account which confirms the capture of the Austrian entrenchments at Aldenkirchen.

Head Quarters at Linz, 17th Prairial, 4th year of the Republic.

Bonnarde, General of Division, to the General of Brigade, Davisnot, at Cologne.

"I hasten to acquaint you my dear comrade with the contents of a letter which I have this moment received from the Etat-Major of General Kleber, that in the engagement of yesterday the heights of Aldenkirchen were turned with such rapidity, that all the artillery which defended them were taken, together with a battalion of Jordis 1500 strong, as also its colours, the colonel and many other prisoners, and that the route of the enemy was unexampled. We know very well that our brave army will in its turn gain as brilliant victories as those of Italy.

Vive la Republique.

BONNARDE.

An armistice is about to be concluded with the King of Naples, who has sent the Duke de Pignatelli, as an envoy to Paris, to obtain peace. It is not said how much the armistice will cost the King of Naples.

We are assured that two millions in gold, had arrived from Italy, and that in forwarding them, Gen. Buonaparte has written, that he will take upon himself to pay all the bills of exchange of the government.

They write from England of the 1st of June, that they are preparing for the Pretender of France, the Royal Palace of Kensington, about 4 leagues from London.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.

Ship Camilla, Williamson, from Philadelphia, is arrived at Dover.

The ship Harmony is not lost on the Nore, as stated in a Charleston paper; she drove ashore in the Downs, but got off again.

A ship was in sight of the Fort this morning.

A letter from Cape Francois dated July 29, mentions the arrival there of a small squadron from Rochefort, under the command of capt. Barney. Also the arrival of the brig Sally, Jackson from this port.

Captain Barney sailed 48 hours after his arrival.—This news may be depended on.

The brig Neutrality, King, is arrived at Hispaniola from this port.

ARRIVED,

Schooner Greyhound, Daniel,	North Carolina	5
Sally, Williamson,	Currituck	5
Commerce, Faucett,	North Carolina	5
Friendship, Gardner,	Wilmington N. C.	13
Betsey, Lawson,	St. Thomas	17
Industry, Green,	Virginia	13
Sloop Fanny & Catharine, Slack,	do.	4
Lydia & Betsey, Ward,	do.	17
Salem, Elkins,	do.	5
Morning Star, Sunbridge,	do.	5

VESSELS AT FORT MIFFLIN.

Brig Fame, Churnside,	Jeremie
Florida, Woodman,	Havanna
Seven Brothers, Herring,	Jamaica
Commerce, Reynolds,	Jacquemel
Betsey, Hunt,	Port-au-Prince
Schooner Minerva, Coltu,	Havanna
Polly, Cronan,	Dominique
Betsey, Paddock,	St. Thomas
Charming Betsey, Lark,	Antigua
Sloop Eliza, Nicholson,	St. Croix
Mary, Tatem,	do.
Sally, Watts,	Port-au-Prince

Arrivals at New-York.—August 16.

Ship Plato, Buck,	Jamaica
Brig Sarah, Douglas,	Barcelona
Two Sisters, Stran,	St. Bartholomews
Eliza, Miller,	St. Croix
James, Trowbridge,	do.
Fox, Flower,	Jeremie
Industry, Smith,	Jamaica
Fox, Colden,	do.
Marietta and Huldir, Savage,	Anguilla
Hull Packet, Deshon,	Oporto
Schooner Nymph, Clark,	Lancevaux
Vulpes, Dillingham,	Curracoa
Dispatch, Dodsworth,	Bourdeaux
Hiram, Beekman,	St. Bartholomews
Lucretia, Betts,	Hispaniola
Americana, ——,	Charleston
Betsey, Clark,	Gonaives
Sloop Romeo, ——,	Charleston
Trimmer, Bessom,	Petersburg
Courtney, Peterbridge,	Newfoundland

Ship M'Gilvra is safe arrived at Amsterdam, from Baltimore.

Snow, Camilla, is arrived safe at Halifax.

Brig Freeman is arrived safe at St. Thomas's.

Capt Dodsworth sailed from Bourdeaux on the 28th of June. 10 passengers came in the Dispatch. In lat. 40, 20, long. 62, 30, spoke ship Columbia, Pearse, from this port for Amsterdam, out 8 days—all well

Arrived last evening, the schooner Hiram, Captain J. Buchanan, in 13 days from St. Bartholemews, and spoke the following vessels on his passage:

August 3 Brig Betsey, belonging to New-London, from Surinam, 12 days out, all well.

August 6. Brig Brutus, from New-York to Hispaniola, out 20 days.

August 9. Brig Unity, from St Bartholemews, bound to New-York, 9 days out.

Capt. Buchanan left from 10 to 12 sail of American vessels at St. Bartholemews.

The ship Scilly of Boston was at St. Bartholemews taking in a cargo for Europe; Capt. B. could not recollect her particular port of destination.

Captain Deshon, of the brig Hall Packet, 68 days from Oporto, spoke the following vessels on his passage:

June 29. Spoke the brig Joseph, Captain Babcock, from Charleston, bound to the coast of Guinea, 20 days out, lat. 38, long. 69.

July 18. A Swedish brig from Gibraltar, bound to Philadelphia, 30 days out, long. 53, 30

July 30. Schooner Syren, Captain Lylley, from Kennebeck to the West-Indians, out 10 days lat. 39, 32, long 62, 30.

Capt. Doddsworth left at Bordeaux, the ship Smallwood, of Philadelphia, Captain Johnson, and a number of other American vessels, names not recollected.

The Ruby, Capt. Lloyd Jones, of and for Philadelphia, sailed in company with Capt. Doddsworth.

Captain Beth, of the schooner Lucretia, 21 days from Leogane, left there the following American vessels:

[N. B. Those marked with the letter T are for trial, being sent in by French privateers, or their barges, as they are authorised to take all Americans bound to St. Marck's or Port-au-Prince]

Names of Vessels and Masters, and these for Trial.

Sch'r Regulator, Standwood, from New-York; brig Glasgow, Codwise, from do. T; brig Charlotte, King, do. sloop Nancy, Small, Philadelphia, T; sloop Sincerity, Boyd, do. T; sloop Delia, Huggins, do. T; sloop Dolphin, Moray, do. brig Triton, Flinn, do T; brig Experience, Houston, do. T; schooner Bride, Robert, do. T; schooner Felicity, Justice, do. brig Industry, Massey, Baltimore, T; schooner Hannah, Phillips, do. schooner Nancy, Tuttle, Charleston; sch'r ——, Andrews, do. Alexander, Mann, George-Town, S. C. T; brig Eliza, Whitefield, Wilmington, N. C. T; sloop Joanna Hunt, Providence, R. I. T; sloop Sally, Smith, do. T; sch'r Ann, Gibbs, Boston, T; sch'r Juno, do. T; sl. Britannia, Young, N. Yarmouth, T.

From the log book of the ship Atalanta, Capt. Holbrook, arrived here on Sunday, 80 days from Liverpool.

August 5.—Saw a ship, having a signal of distress—bore away for her. We hoisted out our yawl, and went on board—she proved to be the Hebe, of Baltimore, that sailed from Amsterdam May 7, under the command of St. John Farrier, with 250 passengers, bound to Baltimore.

When they had been a few weeks at sea, a number of them was attacked with a contagious distemper, of which the Captain died in a few days. At the time we boarded her, there were seven dead, the first and second mate, and many of the passengers confined to their births, and only three hands left capable of working the vessel; they had then lost by this sickness upwards of 100 persons, and every thing exhibited the utmost distress.—Captain H. put a man on board, to assist in taking her into the most convenient port, and supplied them with some stores, which they were much in need of.

July 29.—Spoke the brig Peggy and Polly, from Cadiz to Boston, 40 days out, lat. 40, 24, long. 67—two days before, carried away her main-mast, foretop-mast, boats, &c. in a squall.

August 4.—At 10, A. M. spoke the ship Governor Mifflin, John Love, master, from Philadelphia, bound to Leghorn, lat. 39, 38, long. 64, 30, out 6 days, bound to Leghorn—all well.

August 9.—Spoke the ship Fame, of and from Philadelphia, bound to London, 6 days out, lat. 38, 5, long. 70.

August 12.—Spoke the ship Ganges, Capt. Green, from Philadelphia, bound to Bengal, 4 days out, lat. lat. 38, 46, long. 72—all well.

Arrivals at Boston, August 10.

Ship Governor Bowdoin, Oaks, Lisbon, 47 days. July 24, lat. 38, 27, long. 52, spoke schooner Eliza, Arnold, 11 days from Philadelphia, for Malaga. Aug. 5, lat. 41, 43, long. 64, spoke ship President, Boynton, 3 days from Wiscasset for Liverpool.

Brig Columbia, Lovell, Liverpool, 68 days. June 7, off Scilly, spoke the Hunter, Nye, 40 days from New-York, for Guernsey. June 15, lat. 48, 23, long. 18, 13, spoke the Joseph Stone, of Portland, 11 days from Liverpool for Philadelphia. July 25, off Isle of Sables, spoke Diana, Brown, 35 days from Marblehead; had carried away her top-masts—but had erected new ones. Aug. 4, spoke brig Jane, 24 hours from Portland for Liverpool.

Ship Minerva, Eldridge, St. Ubes, 49 days. Left there, just arrived, brig Dolphin, Ripley, of Boston.

Brig Katy, Rider, St. Ubes, 47 days. Left there, ship Sarah, Doggett, of Boston, to sail soon. July 23, lat. 40, 30, long. 51, 29, spoke ship Lucy, Smith, 5 days from Salem, for Madeira. July 24, lat. 41, 5, long. 53, 25, spoke ship Virginia Packet, 7 days out, for Cork. July 31, lat. 42, 56, long. 61, 25, spoke ship Wiscasset, Stetson, 8 days from Wiscasset for Liverpool. Sailed in company with brig ——, Voax, for Boston.

Aug. 11. Arrived brig Hope, Voax, St. Ubes, 50 days. The Fortitude Clift, for Boston, to sail soon after. July 23, lat. 41, 12, long. 54, 16. spoke ship Polly and Harriet, Abrams, 35 days from Cadiz for Boston. July 24, fell in with the wreck of a vessel, which from many preceding circumstances they judged had blown up. July 27, lat. 43, long. 60, 45, spoke ship Mary, Jones, of Portland, 31 days from St. Ubes. July 30, lat. 43, 5, long. 62, 20, spoke schr. Providence, a Marblehead fisherman; had sprunk her foremast dangerously.

CHARLESTON, August 9.

A gentleman in this city received by yesterday's post a remittance of *four thousand dollars*, from the committee of the citizens of Baltimore, who opened a subscription in that city for the relief of the sufferers here by the fire of the 13th of June

India Goods at Auction.

ON Friday next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be sold at auction, at No. 56 South Front-street, about 60 bales of India white Goods, entitled to the drawback, consisting of—

Long Cloths
Baftas
Gurrahs
Emerties
Cossaes
Humhums
Tanjibs
Mull Mulls.

Edward Fox, Auct'r.

Aug. 12.

LANDS of the UNITED STATES

Treasury Department,

August 8, 1796.

Public Notice is hereby given,

IN pursuance of an act of Congress passed on the 18th day of May, 1796, entitled "an act providing "for the sale of the Lands of the United States, in the territory north-west of the river Ohio, and above "the mouth of Kentucky river," that the Quarter Townships of land described in the annexed schedule, lying in the seven ranges of townships which were surveyed in pursuance of an ordinance of Congress, passed on the twentieth day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, will be exposed for sale at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Merchants' Coffee-House in Philadelphia, on the 4th day of January next, and thenceforward from day to day, until the tenth day of February ensuing, unless the said quarter townships shall be sooner sold, in the manner and on the terms and conditions hereinafter mentioned: viz.

1st. The said quarter townships shall be sold to the highest bidder, but no sale can be made for less than two dollars per acre of the quantity of land contained in such quarter township.

2d. The highest bidder as before mentioned, must deposit at the time of sale, one twentieth part of the purchase money, in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States, which will be forfeited if a moiety of the sum bid, including the said twentieth part, shall not be paid within thirty days from the time of sale.

3d. Upon payment of a moiety of the purchase-money in the manner beforementioned, the purchaser will be entitled to one year's credit for the remaining moiety; and shall receive a certificate describing the quarter township purchased, and declaring the sum paid on account, the balance remaining due, the time when such balance becomes payable, and that the whole Land therein mentioned will be forfeited, if the said balance is not then paid; but if the said balance shall be duly discharged, by paying the same to the Treasurer of the United States, the purchaser or his assignee or other legal representative, shall be entitled to a patent for the said land, on his producing to the Secretary of State a receipt for such balance, endorsed upon the certificate. But if any purchaser shall make payment of the whole of the purchase-money at the time when the payment of the first moiety is directed to be made, he will be entitled to a deduction of ten per centum on the part for which a credit is authorized to be given; and his patent shall be immediately issued.

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SCHEDULE

Of Quarter-Townships to be sold at Philadelphia, in pursuance of the 6th section of an act of Congress passed on the 18th day of May, 1796.

No. of Range.	No. of Township.	Quarter Townships.	Acres.	Total number of acres for sale in each Township.
2		South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
3	5	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	7	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	9	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	11	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
4	4	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	6	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	8	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	10	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	12	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
5	3	South East	4602	
		North East	4654	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	19,496
	5	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	7	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
6	9	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	11	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	13	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	15	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
7	3	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	5	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	7	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	9	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	11	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	13	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480
	15	South East	5120	
		North East	5120	
		South West	5120	
		North West	5120	20,480

NOTE.

THE quantities of Lands in the several townships before mentioned, are exclusive of the Sections reserved by the United States. The aggregate quantities in the several townships, have been ascertained by actual survey; but the quantities in the quarter townships, have been no otherwise ascertained than by calculation.

No. 134.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit.

BE it Remembered that on the 23d day of May, in the twentieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, FRANCIS SHALLUS, of the said district hath deposited in this office, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor in the words following to wit: "THE DISAPPOINTMENT, or THE FORCE OF CREDULITY, a new Comic Opera in three acts, by Andrew Barton, Esq. 2d edition revised and corrected with large additions by the author."

"Enchanting gold! that dost conspire to blind,
"Mans' erring judgment and misguide the mind,
"In search of thee, the wretched worldling goes,
"Nor dangers fears, tho' fiends of night oppose."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned. SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clk Dist Penn.

The above Opera will be published in the course of two or three weeks. July 22 1w

FOR SALE,

A very Valuable Estate,

CALLED *TWITTENHAM*, situate in the township of Upper Derby, and county of Delaware, 7 1-2 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the new Western road: containing 230 acres of excellent land, 45 of which are good watered meadow, 90 of prime woodland, and the rest arable of the first quality. There are on the premises a good two story brick house, with 4 rooms on a floor, and cellars under the whole, with a pump-well of excellent water in front; a large frame barn, stables, and other convenient buildings; a smoke-house and stone, spring-house; two good apple orchards, and one of peaches. The fields are all in clover, except those immediately under tillage, and are so laid out as to have the advantage of water in each of them, which renders it peculiarly convenient for grazing.

The situation is pleasant and healthy, and from the high cultivation of the land, the good neighbourhood, and the vicinity to the city, it is very suitable for a gentleman's country seat.

The foregoing is part of the estate of Jacob Harman, deceased, and offered for sale by

Mordecai Lewis,
Surviving Executor.

Oct. 9. eo.]

Philadelphia, West-Chester, Strasburgh, Lancaster, York and Frederick-town

STAGES.

THE proprietors of the above Stages, return their best thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the encouragement received in this line of business, and beg leave to inform the public, that they are determined to run their stages through from Philadelphia to Lancaster in one day, commencing on Tuesday, the 14th July instant, in the following manner,—viz. A Stage will set out on that day at 4 o'clock in the morning, from the house of George Weed, Market-street, Philadelphia, and run by the way of Westchester and Strasburgh, arrive in Lancaster the same evening, on Friday morning run to Wright's ferry and exchange passengers with the York and Frederick-town stage, return and arrive in Philadelphia on Saturday, and on Monday morning following, at 4 o'clock, said stage will set out from the said George Weed's, Philadelphia, and arrive at Lancaster the same evening, on Tuesday morning at 4 o'clack will set out from the house of Mrs. Edwards, Lancaster, and arrive in Philadelphia the same evening, and will commence again on Thursday morning following, and continue every week—The price for each passenger from Philadelphia to Lancaster is three dollars and a half, to York, four dollars and three quarters, to Frederick town eight dollars, the like sums for 150 weight baggage, with the usual allowance of 14 lb. gratis to each passenger, and 5 pence a mile for all way passengers. 30—$4w

John Reilly,
George Weed.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT application will be made for the renewal of the following certificates, issued by Joseph Nourse, Register of the Treasury, in the name of Roger Griswold, Esq. of Norwich, Connecticut—

1 certificate, six per cent domestic stock, No. 13,907—dated the 17th December, 1795, bearing interest from the first day of January, 1791, for 1,597 65-100 dollars.

1 ditto, three per cent. domestic stock, No. 10,682—dated December 16, 1795, bearing interest from the first day of January, 1791, for 994 30-100 dollars.

1 ditto, deferred stock, No. 9,166—dated the 17th December, 1795, bearing interest from the first January, 1801, for 798 83-100 dollars.

Said certificates are supposed to have been lost or stolen in this city some time in December or January last.

JOSEPH THOMAS,
No. 59, North Front-street.
Philadelphia, July 21, 1796. d6w.

Washington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from the Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz.	1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
	1 ditto	10,000	10,000
	7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
	6 ditto	1,000	6,000
	10 ditto	400	4,000
	20 ditto	100	2,000
	55 ditto	50	2,750
	5750 ditto	12	69,008
	To be raised for the Canal,		26,250
	5850 Prizes,		175,000
	11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.		
	17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia, the 28th day of May, 1796; laying duties on Carriages, for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose.—That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following, to wit.

For and upon every Coach, 15 dols.
upon every Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chariot, 12 dols.
upon every Post Chaise, 12 dols.
upon every Phaeton, with or without top, 9 dols
upon every Coachee, 9 dols.
upon other Carriages, having panneled work above, with blinds, glasses or curtains, 9 dols.
upon four wheel carriages, having framed posts and tops with steel springs, 6 dols.
upon four wheel top Carriages, with wooden or iron springs or jacks, 3 dols.
upon curricles with tops, 3 dols.
upon chaises with tops, 3 dols.
upon chairs with tops, 3 dols.
upon sulkies with tops, 3 dols.
upon other two wheel top carriages, 3 dols.
upon two wheel carriages, with steel or iron springs, 3 dols.

For and upon all other two wheel carriages, 2 dols.
upon every four wheel carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars, 2 dols.

The Collectors of the Revenue of the first survey of the District of Pennsylvania, will attend daily, until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on Carriages, at No. 117, in Race or Sassafras street, in the City of Philadelphia, at the house of Daniel S. Clair, Esq. in the County of Montgomery; and at the house of Abraham Dubois, Esq. in the County of Bucks; of which all persons possessed of such Carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

TO all retail dealers in Wines, and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licences will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of Wines, in a less quantity, or in less quantities than 30 gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing Spirituous liquors in less quantities than 20 gallons, at the same time and at the same places, by the officers legally authorized to grant such licences.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Inspector of the Revenue of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania.

Office of Inspection, at Philadelphia, 21st July, 1796. } § 30

City of Washington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are		50,000
1	ditto 15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1	ditto 15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1	ditto 10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1	ditto 5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1	ditto 5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1	cash prize of		10,000
2	do. 5,000 each, are,	-	10,000
10	do. 1,000	- -	10,000
20	do. 500	- -	10,000
00	do. 100	- -	10,000
200	do. 50	- -	10,000
400	do. 25	- -	10,000
1,000	do. 20	-	20,000
15,000	do. 10	- -	150,000
16,739	Prizes.		
33,261	Blanks.		
50,000	Tickets, at Eight Dollars,		400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The Drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are sold off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finished; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is closed, are to be considered as given towards the fund for the University; it being determined to settle the whole business in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as security.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commissioners assisted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requested to undertake this arduous task a second time on behalf of the public; a sufficient number of these having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National University and the other federal objects may continue to favor the design.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been sent for sale, the public are assured that the drawing will speedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably necessary to insure a safe disposal of the tickets, has rendered the short suspension indispensable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. co

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living near Church Hill, Queen Anns County in the State of Maryland, about the first of January last, a black negro man, named Sam, about thirty years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a crooked finger on one hand, and one leg and foot smaller than the other, somewhat round-shouldered, his cloathing unknown. Any person who will secure or bring said fellow home, so that I may get him again shall have the above reward with reasonable charges.

WILLIAM JACOBS.

June 4. 1aw2m.

District of Pennsylvania: to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the 5th day of August, in the twentieth year of the independence of the United States of America, WILLIAM COBBETT, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following: to wit.

"The life and adventures of Peter Porcupine; with a "full and fair account of all his authoring transactions: "being a sure and infallible guide for all enterprising "young men who wish to make a fortune by writing "pamphlets, by Peter Porcupine himself.

"Now, you lying varlets, you shall see how a plain "tale will put you down." SHAKESPEARE.

in conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors, during the times therein mentioned. SAMUEL CALDWELL.

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

Aug. 8 ¶M4W

Now Publishing by the Printer,

At No. 3, Lætitia Court, delivering to Subscribers, and to be had at the different Book-Stores in this City,

Berriman & Co's

CHEAP AND ELEGANT EDITION OF

The HOLY BIBLE.

Containing the Old and New Testaments and the Apocrypha, with marginal notes and references. An Index; or an account of the most remarkable passages in the old and new Testament, pointing to the places wherein they happened, and to the places of scripture wherein they are recorded.—A Table of Time.—Tables of scripture measures, weights and coins: with an appendix, containing the method of calculating its MEASURES of SURFACES *hitherto wanting in Treatises on this subject.* A Table of *Offices* and *Conditions* of men.

CONDITIONS

1. The size of this Edition will be a LARGE FOLIO, printed on a beautiful new type, and good paper, made particularly for it, It will be published in Numbers, not to exceed 30, one of which will be delivered weekly to subscribers, at a quarter of a dollar. Those subscribers who prefer receiving the work *complete*, will be attended to by signifying the same on any of the subscription papers in the Bookstores in this city.

2. There will be an advance in the price, on subscribing after the first of August next.

3. In the course of the Work will be given an elegant Frontispiece—From an Engraving of the celebrated artist, GRIGNION.

BERRIMAN & Co. gratefully acknowledge the very liberal encouragement they have met with; and have reason to believe that the execution of their edition will answer every expectation, and *speak its own praise.*

May 26 30wcem.

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]